

The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1322 New York Avenue, Telephone MAIN 3200.
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third Nat. Bank Bldg.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., REPRESENTATIVE:
C. K. ABBOT.....Guarantee Trust Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.40 per month

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.40 per month
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

UNCHANGABLE.

Trials in the midst of joy?
That's the way of life, my boy.
Pleasure might be wholly vain
But for backgrounds full of pain.
Who would know the joys of light
But for darkness of the night?
Shadows lurk along the way
Of the smiling orb of day,
And even mortals e'er have made
Uses wise of the shade.

(Copyright, 1914.)

There may be nothing in a name, but those two ships, Nebraska and Nebraska, are causing the administration a lot of bother.

The widely heralded anti-war demonstration of the St. Louis Neutrality League would have been a success but for the failure of the speakers and audience to appear.

A few newspapers and public speakers in their zeal to aid Germany are working overtime in their desperate efforts to make a bale of cotton weigh more than the dead bodies of 115 American men, women and children.

A man who shot sixteen times at a Confederate soldier in the civil war who is now governor of Georgia is to be appointed to the governor's staff. In these perilous times in Georgia it is to be hoped there will be others on the staff who are better marksmen.

Ten thousand volunteer workers, including Congressmen, judges and city and county officials laid out a highway between Paducah, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn., a distance of 150 miles in a single day. And every man who worked will in the end be amply paid for his day's work.

Evidently we were mistaken in interpreting as cynical humor the paragraph in the last German note blaming Great Britain for the Lusitania massacre, for the Kaiser, reviewing a year of the war, says in all seriousness: "No violation of international law by our enemies will be able to shake the economic foundation of our conduct of the war."

Hannis Taylor, who has been active recently trying to cause unpleasantness between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, declares that he loves England, but loves America more. And since in the serious diplomatic crisis between his own country and Germany he is making it his business to embarrass the President by seeking to create public sentiment against his policies, for the purpose of securing illegal advantages for Germany over Great Britain, the natural assumption is that Mr. Taylor loves Germany best of all.

There were persons who reported the receipt of spirit messages from victims of the Titanic disaster, and as was to be expected there are announcements of similar messages received from those who were murdered on the Lusitania. Doubtless these persons are sincere in their belief that the dead have communicated with them, and no great amount of harm will be done. But converts to such belief will not be numerous so long as publicity is demanded only for the alleged communications from those who perish in great disasters.

Enil Pathe, who has just arrived in this country from France, is positive in his assertion that Germany is endeavoring to draw the United States into a controversy which ultimately will cause war, thus giving to the Kaiser an opportunity to make peace overtures on the ground that he cannot combat the entire world. The same theory has already been advanced in this country, inspired no doubt by the fact that Germany has never yet by word or deed shown the least desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

When a man who has held high office goes out of his way to find opportunity to attack the policies of his successor he usually succeeds in lowering himself in public estimation without in the least injuring the object of his criticism. But in the case of former Gov. Glynn, who has publicly assailed Gov. Whitman, accusing him of making political capital out of Becker, the most effective response comes from a friend of the present governor. He says: "Glynn was governor on both occasions when Becker was convicted; why didn't he pardon him if he believed him innocent?" What's the answer, Mr. Glynn?

We are quite willing to believe that New York's underworld found delight in gorging itself with the views of the latest electrocution, expressed by the widows of gamblers and gunmen already gone to their doom; but in supplying the demands of the gutter some of the New York newspapers must have outraged the sensibilities of their decent readers by publishing long interviews with the women the crooks left behind who clamored for Becker's blood principally because the electric chair had deprived them of the money, the proceeds of vice, which their criminal consorts brought to them, permitting them to live in idle luxury.

Time for Action in Mexico.

Two years and five months have elapsed since the Mexican situation became a problem for President Wilson and his Cabinet to deal with, and two months have passed since the President announced the purpose of this government "very soon" to give its "active, moral support to some man or group of men" in restoring peace and order, unless leaders of the warring factions should compose their differences and do the work themselves. Today the factions are still at war and conditions, so far as the safety and welfare of Americans and other foreign residents are affected, in Mexico City especially, are more distressful and alarming than at any time since the overthrow of Diaz. Even the warmest supporters of the administration must admit that its indefinite policy toward Mexico, extending over so long a period has, if it has accomplished anything, led the Mexican belligerents to despise as well as hate us. The Huerta fiasco, the amusing amateur arbitration conference at Niagara Falls, the negotiations with Carranza and Villa, the vacillating course as to the shipment of war munitions, and the several forces enacted along our border reflect only discredit on our government and mark no step of progress toward pacification.

There has been ample time to prepare for a decisive step in Mexico without endangering the safety of our own citizens and those of other countries. If this has not been done we are at fault, as it has long been apparent that action would have to be substituted for note-writing unless the administration had determined to drift its course along with Mexico. If this is not its policy, then surely the time for action has arrived. Mr. Bryan, having removed himself from the Cabinet in the period between the President's belligerent Mexican proclamation of June 2, and the note to Germany of June 9, is no longer a deterring factor, and the provocation to action was never greater.

The administration has never removed the handicap it placed upon itself in the beginning by refusing to recognize Huerta, and hence there has been no authority in Mexico whom it could hold responsible for violation of the rights of our citizens or those of other nations whom we have taken it upon ourselves to protect. There can be no doubt that but for the European war these other nations would before this have sought an interpretation of the Monroe doctrine that would permit them to assume the duty, which the United States had failed to perform, of safeguarding the lives and property of their people.

It is not to be believed that the administration has decided to drift to the end of its term, with Americans starving and oppressed, or that it will accept the immunity from troublesome foreign demands afforded it by the war in Europe as an excuse for inaction. Assuming, therefore, that the administration will do its duty, the country may reasonably expect it to do it now, and there will be no surprise if, upon the President's return to Washington, or even sooner, he proceeds to put into deeds the promises of his proclamation of two months ago. A reasonable interpretation of his announced purpose of giving "active, moral support to some man or group of men" is that some authority is to be recognized as the first step; but that this will accomplish his end no one expects. The United States would thus proclaim itself the enemy of all the unrecognized aspirants to control in Mexico, and in the hostilities that would follow it might be forced to take a part in the selection of his agents for the redemption of Mexico. President Wilson's wisdom will be fortified by long experience and observation, and he must be prepared to give them the whole support of the nation behind him.

Two "Peace Council" Leaders.

The two men at the head of Labor's National Peace Council, the organization which, supported by German funds, is opposing the administration's foreign policies at this critical period and seeking to hamper the operations of the government at Washington, are former Representative H. Robert Fowler, Democrat, defeated at the last election, and Representative Frank Buchanan, Democrat, who was re-elected, both of Illinois. The propriety of even a "lame duck" devoting himself to an un-American propaganda embarrassing to the representatives of his party at the head of the government may reasonably be questioned; but what is to be said of the conduct of a member of the House representing the people of the Seventh district of Illinois, who is similarly engaged. Mr. Fowler at present represents only himself and the German cash contributors to his campaign against the neutrality of the United States and in behalf of Germany; and possibly he has no intention of again asking for the votes of the people of Illinois. Mr. Buchanan's position is, however, altogether different. He is responsible for his actions, not only to the people of his district, but as a member of Congress to the people of the whole country, in some measure. He attempts made by these two men to induce officials of the Washington government to interfere with legitimate commerce between the United States and Europe, their absurd charges of conspiracy against bankers in this country, and their unwarranted demands for the removal of the collector of the port of New York from office—all in the interest of Germany—constitute a record of assault upon the neutrality of this nation that few Americans would care to boast of. While Mr. Fowler may be held to account only by public opinion, Representative Buchanan's constituents would be justified in calling on him to defend his course, if not now, at the polls next year.

The influence and the usefulness to Germany of Labor's National Peace Council—that is, not even remotely, identified with organized labor—ended, of course, with the discovery that it owes its existence to German money. It can no longer obtain hearing by the Washington government, which will continue to receive such representations through German diplomatic channels duly authorized and recognized. It is not improbable, therefore, that a withdrawal of financial support will settle the question of the council's future. The people who believe in President Wilson's policies will have to pass judgment upon the conduct of former Representative Fowler and present Representative Buchanan.

A Diplomatic Record.

Diplomatic notes seldom contain sentences only three words long, of one syllable each, the total number of letters used being seven. The last note to Germany is distinguished by having a sentence of that extraordinary diplomatic character: "Springfield Republicans."

Energy.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

A man said to me the other day, in discussing the economic relation of things: "Now the first work was done by hands, wasn't it?" I was a little startled at having this question put to me so abruptly. I realized that it was not the usual careless, superficial question that we often ask one another. "Hands?" I asked. "What are hands?" The answer came quick as a flash, somewhat impatiently. "Hands are merely human energy, of course. And human energy is the beginning of labor."

"Isn't it the end of labor, too?" I ventured to ask.

"It is both. Labor is human energy." I was at once reminded of a remark that I had heard made a short time before by a distinguished citizen of this State, known for his efficient public service. "There is one thing that I honor most about ability," he said, "and that is energy. I know many men who have great ability and yet accomplish very little in the world. The really efficient workers are the men with energy."

The more I thought about the remark the more convinced I became of its truth. After all, doesn't energy—that is, fairly well-directed energy that becomes efficient energy, always develop ability?

Energy is a form of concentration. And, almost inevitably, concentration becomes a high form of efficiency.

Sometimes it seems to me that the highly-prized quality that we call genius is the faculty for achieving intense concentration.

When men began to work—that is, to exercise energy, they must have woefully misdirected their energy. There must have been a tremendous amount of waste. With practice, however, men gradually tended to eliminate the waste. They became more and more adroit with their hands, more dexterous. And as they became more dexterous they realized that their dexterity would enable them to handle energy outside themselves, for example, the energy of animals.

The first man who, with his hands, pressed an animal into his service, must have felt very proud and happy. He must have gloated. He must have realized that he was about to be relieved of some of his heaviest burdens.

It took men centuries, however, to find out what a miracle they could achieve by capturing the animal forces of the world.

In some parts of China they are still in the most elemental stages of manual labor. They know, of course, that animals can be made to give up energy for the service of mankind, and yet they do not utilize this energy.

Do you know what the reason is?

They cannot afford to maintain the animal. It is actually cheaper for them to maintain a man than to maintain an animal. In other words, if they maintain an animal, a donkey or a horse, such maintenance will mean that some man will starve.

It is only lately that we have realized the marvelous energy that exists all about us in the world, both in the animate and in what we call the inanimate.

Only lately have we become keenly alive to the energy in the inanimate.

It looks now, however, as if we might have to stop using the word inanimate, as if we might discover there was really no such thing.

Everywhere mysterious forces are at work showing that life exists in the apparently lifeless, vital energy, far exceeding the vital energy of man and necessary to the maintenance of the race.

We have been so simple in our ignorance of the meaning of this energy, of its relation to our human life, that we have treated it as if it were of little or of no value.

Consider how we have acted in regard to our water rights.

In millions of instances we have virtually given them away to any one who came along and asked for them.

We all know what has happened in the case of oil, how we have allowed it to fall into the hands of a comparatively few men who have used it to enrich themselves and to debauch politics so that they may go on enriching themselves at the expense of society, the real owner of all natural resources.

As for coal, it is only in recent years that we have thought seriously about it all. We have found, however, that coal is one of our most precious possessions, that, in a sense, human life is stored there.

Now, however, we are fully alive to the meaning of energy and to the importance of safeguarding it. We know that in safeguarding it we are safeguarding not only our own rights, but the rights of future generations.

And we know that those who are trying to capture it for themselves are among the most dangerous foes of the race.

Hoch der Kaiser!

Some persons are asking why the editorial page of a certain Washington morning newspaper, published on Pennsylvania avenue, which shall be nameless, is not published in both German and English.—The Observer.

Some Examples of Neutral English.

We wonder who is responsible for all the weird "neutrality" circulars that are scattered broadcast through the mails, and likewise who writes these curious appeals which profess to have an American origin.

In two of the printed attacks upon President Wilson's neutrality policy which were received last week occur such expressions as these: "Jump a hole into the American neutrality."

My Anglo-American Cabinet allowed a big hole to be smashed into it.

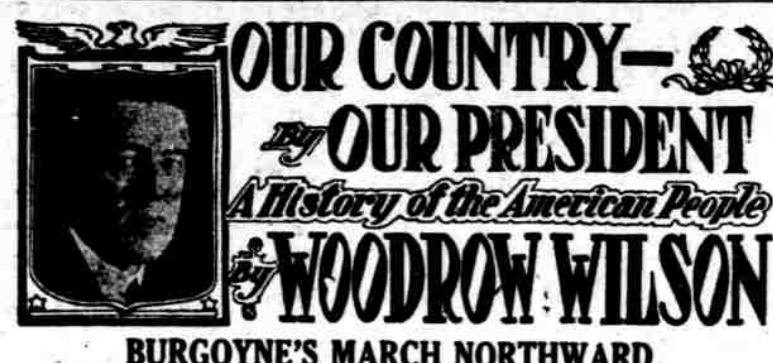
Please translate your theory into praxis. Do not mistake the loud voices of the Tory-Editors of some American News-Papers for the will of the American people ingeneral.

Here is a statutory example. What impiety of those men!

The worlds championship for his wonderful ability of talking more nonsense.

The most selfish and hypocritical arrogant. The most dangerous sea-faring robber.

The circulars from which these elegant extracts are compiled seem to have cost a considerable sum of money to prepare. What a kink in the brain of the man who paid for them! He must believe that the author of the curious English could by any possibility be mistaken for anybody but a German? Or have our uphatched friends taken to mutilating the English language as a manifestation of their neutrality?—New York World.



BURGOYNE'S MARCH NORTHWARD.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.
(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.

Burgoyne had been told that the people of the country through which he was to pass would gladly give him aid and succor; that those quiet forests of Vermont and New York would even yield him, it might be, a regiment or two of loyalists wherewith to recruit his ranks when once his presence there should give the secluded settlers heart of grace to declare themselves openly for the King.

Instead of that, he presently had a formidable force of provincial yeomanry out of Vermont dogging his steps under General Lincoln, a like, hurriedly drawn together out of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, beat and captured his best German troops at Bennington; the country was emptied of its people and of its cattle, was stripped of its forage even, as he advanced; and every step he took threatened to lead him into a trap from his sources of supply and from his lines of retreat.

It maddened the watchful men of the scattered homes to see him come with half a thousand savages at his front. It had been bad enough to see any invaders on that defenseless border; but the presence of the redskins put their homes and their lives in immediate and deadly peril, and they mustered to meet a threat of massacre.

Burgoyne himself would have checked his savage allies when the mischief had been done and it was too late; but he only provoked them to desert him and leave him without guides in an almost pathless wilderness, without

supplies, and with no hope of escape.

There William Johnson (Sir William since the French war) had reigned supreme for a long generation, his energy, subtlety, quick resource, and never failing power over men holding the restless Iroquois always to their duty to the English, the English always to their duty to the crown.

Sir William had been dead these three years; but his son, Sir John, still held his ancient alliance with the Iroquois and stood at the front of those who would not accept the revolution wrought at Boston and Williamsburg and Philadelphia.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

When Gen. Grant Blushed Like a Schoolboy.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

"I sometimes think that the finest tribute ever paid to Gen. Grant, not as a public servant or even as a general, but as a man, was one which I heard Henry Ward Beecher offer about a year after the death of Horace Greeley," said the late Judge Noah Davis to me.

"Horace Greeley's pathetic death almost immediately after his defeat for the Presidency by Gen. Grant, in 1872, revived the memory of all Greeley's great services as a journalist from the days of the exciting Whig presidential campaign, when William Henry Harrison was elected President, to the time when Greeley mistakenly, as his friends thought, accepted the Liberal Republican nomination for President in 1872. Gen. Grant esteemed Greeley as highly as did any other American citizen, and he was in deep sympathy with Greeley's family at the time the sad circumstances associated with Greeley's death were made public."

"There was to be a notable public funeral, and it was known that distinguished men whose achievements had been great in every walk of life in the United States would be present at the funeral in the city of New York."

"Grant did a most gracious thing when he accepted the invitation to pay this last courtesy of respect for one who, only a few weeks earlier, had been his opponent for the Presidency."

"Among others who took part in that ceremony was Henry Ward Beecher. He had been for many years in intimate association with Greeley, and although they had differed in some things they maintained their friendship until the end."

"I heard Mr. Beecher say about a year after the Greeley funeral that the finest and highest proof of the innate modesty of the great general was that, when Gen. Grant was called to leave the church, as he rose he gave one last look at the place where Greeley's body lay in state and then turned and walked down the aisle. He seemed instantly to realize that for the moment the thought of that great congregation but centered upon himself. Every eye was fixed upon him as he walked down the aisle. This embarrassed him so that Beecher said he blushed like a schoolboy at the patriotic gesture."

"It was the finest revelation Grant ever made that he was dominated by this quality."

(Copyright, 1915, by E. J. Edwards. All rights reserved.)

Tomorrow—Dr. Edwards will tell of "Gen. McDowell's Puzzling Questions."

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

Those who broke out were Callahan and Rohl, who escaped in 1893. A week after their death bodies, each with a bullet hole in it, were found floating in the Hudson River. It is presumed that one got afraid to cross the Hudson in a racing storm and a fight followed in which they shot one another with the revolvers they took from the keepers.

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, had the longest record of serving in the death house. After six years there his sentence was commuted. Roland Molinex and Dr. Kennedy were the two foremost prisoners who were executed in the death house. James Stocum, James Wood and Skukeck Jugla, William Lingley, of the Bronx, was the 100th man executed. Principal Keeper Connaughton, who died two years ago, saw an even hundred men go to their death, the execution of Lingley being the last he supervised.

Greenport, N. Y., August 1.—W. B. R. has had written to the newspapers asking them to assist him in getting a wife. "She must be a widow and a good young one," R. said.

Those who broke out were Callahan and Rohl, who escaped in 1893. A week after their death bodies, each with a bullet hole in it, were found floating in the Hudson River. It is presumed that one got afraid to cross the Hudson in a racing storm and a fight followed in which they shot one another with the revolvers they took from the keepers.

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, had the longest record of serving in the death house. After six years there his sentence was commuted. Roland Molinex and Dr. Kennedy were the two foremost prisoners who were executed in the death house. James Stocum, James Wood and Skukeck Jugla, William Lingley, of the Bronx, was the 100th man executed. Principal Keeper Connaughton, who died two years ago, saw an even hundred men go to their death, the execution of Lingley being the last he supervised.

Greenport, N. Y., August 1.—W. B. R. has had written to the newspapers asking them to assist him in getting a wife. "She must be a widow and a good young one," R. said.

Those who broke out were Callahan and Rohl, who escaped in 1893. A week after their death bodies, each with a bullet hole in it, were found floating in the Hudson River. It is presumed that one got afraid to cross the Hudson in a racing storm and a fight followed in which they shot one another with the revolvers they took from the keepers.

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, had the longest record of serving in the death house. After six years there his sentence was commuted. Roland Molinex and Dr. Kennedy were the two foremost prisoners who were executed in the death house. James Stocum, James Wood and Skukeck Jugla, William Lingley, of the Bronx, was the 100th man executed. Principal Keeper Connaughton, who died two years ago, saw an even hundred men go to their death, the execution of Lingley being the last he supervised.

Greenport, N. Y., August 1.—W. B. R. has had written to the newspapers asking them to assist him in getting a wife. "She must be a widow and a good young one," R. said.

Those who broke out were Callahan and Rohl, who escaped in 1893. A week after their death bodies, each with a bullet hole in it, were found floating in the Hudson River. It is presumed that one got afraid to cross the Hudson in a racing storm and a fight followed in which they shot one another with the revolvers they took from the keepers.

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, had the longest record of serving in the death house. After six years there his sentence was commuted. Roland Molinex and Dr. Kennedy were the two foremost prisoners who were executed in the death house. James Stocum, James Wood and Skukeck Jugla, William Lingley, of the Bronx, was the 100th man executed. Principal Keeper Connaughton, who died two years ago, saw an even hundred men go to their death, the execution of Lingley being the last he supervised.

Greenport, N. Y., August 1.—W. B. R. has had written to the newspapers asking them to assist him in getting a wife. "She must be a widow and a good young one," R. said.

Those who broke out were Callahan and Rohl, who escaped in 1893. A week after their death bodies, each with a bullet hole in it, were found floating in the Hudson River. It is presumed that one got afraid to cross the Hudson in a racing storm and a fight followed in which they shot one another with the revolvers they took from the keepers.

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, had the longest record of serving in the death house. After six years there his sentence was commuted. Roland Molinex and Dr. Kennedy were the two foremost prisoners who were executed in the death house. James Stocum, James Wood and Skukeck Jugla, William Lingley, of the Bronx, was the 100th man executed. Principal Keeper Connaughton, who died two years ago, saw an even hundred men go to their death, the execution of Lingley being the last he supervised.

Doings of Society

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burgoynne are expected to return to Washington this afternoon from a visit of a few days to Asbury Park.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels and her son, who have been at Moorhead City, N. C. for several weeks, will go to Asheville today to spend some time before returning to Washington.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills has gone to Narragansett Pier, where Brig. Gen. Mills will join her today. They will make a series of visits along the North Shore and on Long Island before returning to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran will leave Washington yesterday to spend the month of August at Narragansett Pier.

Miss Miliken, who is visiting at the Washington Barracks, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth at Fort Myer.

The Cuban Minister and Mme. de Cespedes, who are motoring through New York and New Jersey, stopped at the Chelsea at Atlantic City last week.

Col. Charles L. McCawley left Washington yesterday for Newport, where he will spend the month of August.

Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington have returned to Bedford Springs, Va., where they will spend the month.

Maj. Charles W. Kutz, Engineer Commissioner of the District, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, for several weeks. Col. and Mrs. McCawley will go later to Bar Harbor.

Mr. Clarence Norment and Mr. Ross Thomson were among the guests at a tea given by Mr. Julius Fleischmann, Jr. on board his yacht, the Whirlwind, at New London, Conn.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Cecil French are spending the summer in the White Mountains.

Maj. Lutz Wahl and Mrs. Wahl, with their daughter, Miss Gretchen Wahl, will leave Madison Barracks, N. Y., August 1, for Washington, where they will be connected with the War College. Maj. and Mrs. Wahl have had with them this summer their son, Mr. Douglas Wahl, who is on a furlough from the Military Academy, at West Point, where he is a cadet. The family recently took a motor trip from Madison Barracks to Niagara Falls, where they spent several days.

Mrs. Wahl before her marriage was Miss Emma Joubert, of that city.

Mrs. Roscoe Bulmer entertained at a luncheon at the Casino at Jamestown, when her guests included a number of the summer residents of Narragansett Pier, who came over for the occasion.

Dr. R. D. Adams and Mrs. Adams have arrived at the Monticello at Atlantic City for a stay of some length.

Maj. and Mrs. George J. Newgarthen closed their house in Massachusetts avenue and left Washington yesterday for West Point, where they will make a visit of several weeks to their son, Mr. George J. Newgarthen, who is a first class man at the Military Academy. Later Maj. and Mrs. Newgarthen will visit some of the Jersey coast resorts, returning to Washington about the middle of September.

Dr. J. C. Johnston and family have left Washington for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the remainder of the summer at the Stanley Cottage.

Miss Helen Calhoun is spending the summer at Long Branch, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robey entertained at a reception Saturday evening in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. The house was attractively decorated with ferns, and a quartet of voices, and an orchestra played throughout the evening. Mrs. Robey received, wearing a handsome gown of black and white silk. She was

assisted by her sister, Miss Josephine Cusack, who was gowned in white silk and lace. There were more than 200 guests.

Capt. William D. Forsyth and Lieut. John Miller, with Troop N, Fifth Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer, will take part in the horse shows at Front Royal and Berryville, Va.

The gown worn by Miss Marguerite Caperton in the pageant of the nations at Newport, in which she represented England, was personally selected by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs for the occasion. It was of white satin over which was draped white chiffon and which was wide band of crystal bordering the hem of the skirt. The bodice was of crystal covered with net, and from the right shoulder hung a scarf of red chiffon, together with red beads and blue chiffon from the left shoulder, representing the English flag.

Mrs. Levi F. Morton, who is at Atlantic City, was the guest of honor at a dance given recently at the Brighton Casino.

Rear Admiral J. T. Hemphill, Mrs. Hemphill, and Miss Hemphill, of Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, N. H.

Mrs. McCloskey, wife of Maj. Manus McCloskey, and little daughter, Sarah, accompanied by Miss McCloskey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have left Fort Myer to spend the remainder of the season at Atlantic City. They will be joined for the week-ends by Maj. McCloskey, who is at Tobyhanna, Pa.

Miss Eloise Orme, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Orme, who, with her parents, is spending the summer at Cape May, was the winner of a silver cup offered by Maj. William H. Cassey for the best dancer at a ball at the Red Mill recently.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Bliss are spending the month at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Commander and Mrs. B. C. Bryan, to the regret of their Washington friends, will shortly leave for Charleston, where Commander Bryan will assume charge of the navy yard at that place.

Miss Emily Tuckerman has become a member of the Equestrian Club, of Stockbridge, Mass.

Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. A., is visiting their son, Cadet Kuhn, at West Point. Mrs. Kuhn is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. R. C. Parker, and expects to return to